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OFFENSIVE IN WEST IS NOT TO BE DELAYED

Germans Repeat in Vosges Mountains the Attempts They Made to Break Through French Lines in Argonne Forest.

ALSO OCCUPY FRENCH TRENCHES

French Report, However, Say Asphyxiating Gas Was Used and in Counter Attacks They Regained Much ground Lost.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Germans repeated in the Vosges mountains the attempts they had made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates the long expected offensive in the west will not much longer be delayed. In these attacks the Germans claim they were enabled to occupy some French trenches.

A French report issued later admits this, but says the Germans' progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gas and in counter attacks the French regained a greater part of the lost ground at Hartmannsweilerkopf and later repulsed another violent attack against that position. In the east there is little change in the situation.

Hartmannsweilerkopf, which was taken by the French during the spring and summer operations, probably has been the scene of as much hard fighting as any place on the whole western front. It has changed hands a dozen times.

Yesterday the Germans by assault again got a footing on the summit, but according to a French report were driven down again during the night. Outside of these events the armies of the west have been engaged almost continuously in artillery duels, bomb throwing and air raids.

Two Russian successes on Sereth river and in Galicia, while they made a big capture of men and guns has not interfered with the Teuton advance. Farther north the Austrians have taken Dubno and are advancing on Rovno. Meanwhile the Germans from south of the Pripiet marshes the region southwest of Vilna are fighting hard, with some success for the railway system of the Brest-Vilna area. Most of this railway system is already in the possession of the invaders but they are not aiming particularly at the main trunk line which starting at Riga runs through Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida, east of the Pripiet marshes to Rovno and onward to Lemberg.

There is still a dearth of news from the Dardanelles. On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians continue attacks in the mountain regions where the progress is slow.

Austrians Make Advance

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—From the Russian town of Kovel in Volhynia, the Austrians have advanced 35 miles in the direction of Pinsk, but their progress has been checked. Between Pripet and Niemen the Germans continue to move forward through the thick forest region toward Roshany, but with every mile their difficulties are multiplied by their increasing distance from the base and by bad roads. The invaders therefore appear to be willing to limit their operations between the Halyatok-Kovel and Vilna-Rovno railroads pending the advance of their wings.

SIGNS BATTLESHIP PLANS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Plans for the two new battleships authorized by the last congress were signed by Secretary Daniels. They will be the largest and most powerful battleships ever designed for the American navy. In addition to formidable main batteries of twelve fourteen inch rifles, each will be provided with new safeguards against torpedo attacks and anti-aircraft guns.

WEATHER TODAY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—For Arizona: Generally fair, with little change in temperature.

Concentration Of Forces Means Move On Bessarabia

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Concentration of heavy Austrian forces on the Roumanian frontier points to serious operations in the near future against Bessarabia and the region of the Middle Danube in the opinion of Russian war office officials. It is regarded as improbable that the concentration indicates that an offensive move against Roumania is in prospect.

Officials declare, however, that it is premature to regard the Kiev-Dnieper

REQUEST FOR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR MAY BECOME MORE INVOLVED

STEAMER ALEXANDRA IS TORPEDOED

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The British steamer Alexandra, owned by the Cunard company, was torpedoed on Thursday, 70 miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas agency. Twenty-eight of the crew were landed at Mazarron, Spain.

NOONAN SAYS MAN TO BLAME FOR ACCIDENTS

Director of Safety in Industrial Commission of Ohio Says Human Factor Responsible for Most of the Industrial Mishaps.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ROCHESTER, Sept. 30.—Reporting on "What Ohio Is Doing to Conserve Life in the Industries," Victor T. Noonan, director of safety in the industrial commission of Ohio, told the American Public Health association members today that the human factor, the man himself, had been found to be responsible for at least fifty per cent of the accidents that occurred among Ohio employees. As the result of this statistical showing, Ohio was not only laying stress on safety devices, but making an equal effort to educate both the employer and employee on how to take proper care of the human machine.

"Just a year ago this educational campaign was inaugurated," he continued. "In that time I have made more than 500 talks in as many factories throughout the state. In these talks the value of human life, the wonders of the human body, the wonderful powers of sight, touch and hearing, and the marvelous power and ability of the human hands have been brought home to the workmen. Motion pictures have also been used with good effect. The result of this direct personal appeal to the workmen has been very great, and in all the workshops where this educational work has been carried on, both employers and workmen have since shown much enthusiasm and co-operation in the prevention of accidents. Where possible, the children of the workmen in the schools have also been enlisted in Ohio's efforts to conserve the lives and limbs of its great army of industrial workers."

"Ohio was also the first state in the country to inaugurate an Industrial Safety Exposition, the first annual exposition being held last January at Columbus. One hundred and fifty corporations and companies from every section of the country, including the railroads and steel corporations, had exhibits illustrating not only the best methods of accident prevention, but also industrial hygiene and sanitation. This exposition was not commercial in any

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UNITED STATES NOW SECOND AMONG MARITIME NATIONS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The European war has placed the United States second among the maritime nations of the world. Acting Secretary Sweet of the department of commerce, in announcing that the American merchant marine is now second only to that of Great Britain, pointed out that the increase might not be permanent. He said the future of American shipping after the war would de-

pend on the maritime policy adopted by other nations as well as that of the United States.

The total American merchant shipping on June 30, according to the announcement was 26,577 vessels, 8,219,456 tons, an increase of 390,798 gross tons during the year. A decrease of 366 in the number of ships was explained to be due to the greater size of the modern vessels.

"The total merchant tonnage of the United States," said Sweet, "is exceeded only by the merchant shipping under the English flag, which is approximately 21,275,000 tons. These figures, however, include the foreign, coastwise, lake and river traffic. Temporarily the tonnage of American shipping takes exceedingly high rank, but this condition may be in no wise a permanent one."

Largely because of this, Italian exporters will no longer, in many cases, accept their own money for goods shipped here, but insist on being paid in dollars or sterling.

In the case of Italy, the depreciation of money values has resulted in a situation which, financiers feared, might be paralleled with respect to France, Great Britain and Russia if the exchange rates of their money dropped much lower. Chiefly because

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Now Seems to Have Broadened Until Even Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, May Be Technically Involved.

GERMAN RELATIONS MORE STRAINED

Talk of Possibility of Breaking Diplomatic Relations Over Arabic Incident Is Now Heard in Official Quarters at Washington.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The president's request to recall the Austrian ambassador, Dr. Konstantin Dumba has broadened into a situation involving Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché at the German embassy; Alexander Nuber von Perked, Austrian consul general in New York and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

The official view is the ambassador although technically involved is not so seriously concerned as his military attaché or the consul general. It is not unlikely both of the latter will be recalled or dismissed from this country. Coupled with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the Arabic after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances full satisfaction was to be given, if it was established the German submarine sunk the ship.

Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard again although this time it involved both the central powers on the theory Austria after having her ambassador practically dismissed from the country, might stand with her ally in her relations to the United States. Unofficial reports on the second note which have been started from the Berlin foreign office for Washington furnished about the only basis of optimism in official quarters as far as the submarine controversy is concerned.

Von Papen was involved because he forwarded by James Archibald, an American correspondent, traveling on an American passport, a personal letter in which he made offensive statements about American officials. Nuber is drawn into the case because the Dumba letter disclosed he is connected with the strike plan.

Von Bernstorff is involved technically because Archibald carried a letter for him but it is a copy of a statement previously made the ambassador by Lansing and wholly of an innuendo character.

For this reason officials do not regard the German ambassador's attitude in the affair as approaching that of his military attaché or the Austrian consul general. Von Papen is further involved as Dumba's letter to the Austrian foreign office, found on Archibald, mentioned military attaché as having approved what the state department in its note to Austro-Hungarian government characterized as a conspiracy to cripple the legitimate industries of the United States.

High officials indicated the government will also take steps of some

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POINDEXTER SAYS TAFT IS MAGNANIMOUS

Progressive Senator Replies to ex-President's Seattle Speech, Saying Would Welcome Back Progressives Who Defeated Him.

SAYS TAFT HAS BEEN REPUDIATED

Charges That If He Had Remained True to People Who Elected Him in 1908 He Would Not Now Be an Ex-President.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

SPOKANE, Sept. 10.—United States Senator Miles Poin Dexter, the lone progressive senator, who announced he would seek re-election as a republican, replied to the speech of former President Taft made before the Young Republicans' club of Seattle on Wednesday night, welcoming the progressives back to the republican party.

"Taft says he is willing to welcome back to his standard progressives who voted against him, provided they will abandon progressive principles," said Poin Dexter. "This is quite magnanimous on his part. In attempting to speak for the republican party he overlooked the fact that he himself has been repudiated by the party more overwhelmingly than any candidate who has sought election by its voters. It is true that in 1908, masquerading as a progressive he was elected president. By betraying the progressives who gave him his nomination in 1908 he is now an ex-president."

"If he had remained true to the people who elected him and had carried out the policies he pretended to support he would still be president. The campaign he is now making for re-nomination is perfectly useless; even if he secured the nomination he has been elected to, he would not possibly be elected. He has been to bind the party for all future time not to be progressive."

Carranza Will Not Join In The Peace Conference

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 10.—General Carranza declined to acquiesce to the invitation of the diplomatic representatives of the United States and the Latin-American countries that he join the leaders of various factions in Mexico in an endeavor to bring peace. His reply was handed to Consul Silliman at noon. It said that Carranza could not consent that the interior affairs of the republic be handled by mediation or by the initiative of any foreign government.

Villa's Delegates Named

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 10.—A telegram received by the Carranza agency from El Paso states that General Villa has appointed Felipe Angeles, Miguel Diaz Lombardo and Enrique Lorente, his delegates to the peace conference to be called. It may be held at Juarez.

Carranza's reply, issued by Foreign Minister Acuna, is a polite but unequivocal "no." He explains that he is now in contrast to the United States except the states of Chihuahua, Morelos and part of Sonora. The signers of the note to Carranza are invited to come themselves or send representatives to some point along the Rio Grande for a conference at which the conditions so that foreign and American bankers may use part of the resources of the federal reserve system in taking care of purchases made here for exportation. On the last day the condition of the twelve reserve banks was published.

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TIME HAS COME FOR AMERICAN DOLLAR TO TAKE LEADING PLACE

Federal Reserve Board Says Dollar Should be Medium Through Which Millions of Exports and Imports Should Be Paid.

REVISE REGULATIONS ON REDISCOUNT

No Connection Between This Revision and Visit of Anglo-French Commission Handling the Exchange Problem Here.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The time has come in the opinion of the federal reserve board when the American dollar should take a dominating place in the financial markets of the world, when American dollar exchange has become the medium through which millions of exports and imports of the United States should be paid. To open the field for American exchange, the board will issue revised regulations governing rediscount bankers' acceptances by the federal reserve banks.

The revised regulations provide among other things that under certain conditions such acceptances may be renewed. Members of the board said there was no connection between the revision and the Anglo-French commission's visit to the United States to take up the exchange problem with American bankers. It was said the visit of the commission was never discussed by the board, and the statement points out the revision regulation had been under consideration "quite two months" or long before it was known here the commission was coming.

In explanation of the new regulation the board issued a statement tonight which said:

"It has been the aim of the board to do everything in its power to make the dollar a medium of exchange for American accounts, that is, the dollar exchange, a dominating position in the world market. Present conditions offer, in this respect, a great opportunity. In the widening somewhat of the facilities of the federal reserve banks in dealing with American bankers accounts, the board is attempting to give member banks a larger opportunity for developing their sphere of usefulness in this respect."

"The United States should now do what Europe has done for many generations for the United States, that is to say, that the bank facilities of the United States should be used in carrying the import and export transactions for foreign countries, just as much as Europe up to now has carried by its acceptance the import and export transactions of the United States."

In order to do this with the exchange market disorganized it was thought it would facilitate foreign transfers if liberal conditions be allowed for renewal of such drafts so as to enable these foreign countries to make time to procure necessary cover against acceptance drawn by them."

It was pointed out tonight the new acceptance regulations might facilitate the credit loan sought by the Anglo-French commission. The board liberalized the conditions so that foreign and American bankers may use part of the resources of the federal reserve system in taking care of purchases made here for exportation. On the last day the condition of the twelve reserve banks was published.

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AMERICAN IS KIDNAPED AND HELD FOR RANSOM

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The state and war department officials are aroused over the kidnapping of an American citizen by Mexican bandits at Columbus, N. M. John Lowenbruck, a ranchman, was seized by a band of Mexicans said to be soldiers, carried across the border and word sent back that he would be held for \$2,000 ransom. Columbus is about one hundred miles west of El Paso, bordering on Chihuahua, which is under Villa control. It was stated that no orders have been sent to the American commanders on the border. It was estimated, however, that the United States forces will not hesitate to cross the border to rescue Lowenbruck if his whereabouts can be ascertained.

Information of the incident was at first communicated to the war department. It was at once taken up with Secretary Lansing, who sent representatives to Villa through Consul Agent Carothers demanding that the ranchman be released. The administration has reports indicating that Villa is losing control of some of his forces in Northern Mexico and that many soldiers have broken away from their commands and organized into belligerent bands adding to menacing conditions on the border.

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SERBIA WILLING TO CEDE TERRITORY

SOFIA, Serbia, Sept. 10.—Several days ago the Serbian minister here declared officially to the Bulgarian government that Serbia was ready to cede territory as far as the Vardar river in Macedonia and that Serbia was anxious to maintain a common border with Greece. It is assumed here that the attitude of Greece is similar to this. Bulgaria, in the meanwhile, wants all Macedonia, it is declared by competent authority.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION IS IN NEW YORK

Commission Seeking Way to Meet Huge Bills of Great Britain and France for American Munitions Arrives on Lapland.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Anglo-French commission seeking a way to meet the huge bills of Great Britain and France for American munitions and other supplies reached New York, were welcomed by J. P. Morgan and met approximately one hundred bankers, insurance heads and leaders in other lines of finance late this afternoon at a reception in Morgan's library. Tonight the commissioners were the dinner guests of a party of New York financiers.

Actual negotiations as to the credit they hope to establish will not be begun and will not be for several days. During this period the commission expects to meet many other bankers and exporters and become familiar with the situation.

With these preliminaries disposed of the commission will start on the actual details of the proposed loan for publication they immediately confined their comment to a statement issued upon their arrival on the steamer Lapland. The statement detailed the personnel of the body and recited its purpose. It was assumed to be significant that in the statement reference was made to the commission as the "Joint Anglo-French commission." This was taken as an indication the credit it hopes to establish here will be of a joint nature as previously reported unofficially.

Although the commission comes as the representative of the French and British governments, it seemed likely tonight they might before their departure be called upon to adjust the whole foreign exchange situation for all the entente powers.

To previous reports that the delegation would probably act for Russia, was added tonight the intimation on good authority that Italy might within a few days find it expedient to request the commission to act for its government as well. Italian money has depreciated in this market to a degree unequalled by any other. At present lire are worth approximately only three quarters of their face value.

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STATES ARE TO BENEFIT FROM FOREST FUNDS

Nearly \$1,000,000 to Be Distributed from National Forest Receipts to the States in Which Forests Are Located.

ARIZONA IS TO GET GOOD SHARE

Will Receive \$59,807.89 for School and Road Purposes and Additional \$23,923.16 for Building Roads and Trails.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The portion of the national forest receipts for the fiscal year 1915 to go to the benefit of the various states in which the forests lie, according to the computation of the forest service just approved by the secretary of the treasury, amounts all told to more than \$850,000. The gross receipts for the year ending June 30 were \$2,481,469.35, of which under the law 25 per cent is paid over to the states for county school and road purposes and an additional 10 per cent is made available for expenditure by the secretary of agriculture in building roads and trails for the benefit of local communities.

Montana gets the largest share, having contributed the largest amount of receipts for the sale of timber, grazing and other uses of the forests, or more than \$218,000. Of this amount, Montana is to receive \$79,589.78 for county school and road purposes, while the forest service will expend \$31,835.91 for improvements of special benefit to local communities and not included in the regular administrative and protective improvements. Idaho comes second with a 25 per cent allowance of \$75,651.15 and a 10 per cent fund of \$30,240.46. California is third, receiving a 25 per cent allowance of \$67,613.57 and a 10 per cent fund of \$27,644.74. The other national forests states follow in the order of the size of their respective shares:

Arizona, \$59,807.89 under the 25 per cent provision and \$23,923.16 under the 10 per cent. Colorado, \$38,218.50 and \$15,687.44; Oregon, \$34,675.83 and \$14,870.23; Utah, \$48,676.96 and \$19,470.38; Wyoming, \$43,086.86 and \$17,234.75; Washington, \$37,445.56 and \$14,978.23; New Mexico, \$31,786.46 and \$12,714.58; Nevada, \$16,244.55 and \$6,497.81; South Dakota, \$12,988.21 and \$5,197.57; Alaska, \$11,187.75 and \$4,468.30; Arkansas, \$8,738.93 and \$4,495.57; Florida, \$2,336.77 and \$934.71; Minnesota, \$1,971.60 and \$788.64; Nebraska, \$1,401.15 and \$560.46; Kansas, \$1,357.33 and \$542.93; Oklahoma, \$759.77 and \$303.91; Michigan, \$198.37 and \$79.35; North Dakota, \$81.88 and \$32.72; Puerto Rico, \$9.25 and \$3.79.

The states of Arizona and New Mexico receive additional shares for their school funds on account of school lands included within the national forests, yielding them \$28,966.46 and \$9,319.87 respectively.

On the national forest purchase areas in the east, a total of \$3,977.60 was collected in Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. These states thereby sharing \$994.40 under the 25 per cent provision and \$397.74 under the 10 per cent.

The total amount to be expended under this system of sharing the forest receipts with the states to make up for the loss of local taxes due to public ownership of the land is about \$1,000,000 greater than for the previous fiscal year, as the receipts for the fiscal year 1915 exceed those of the previous fiscal year by about \$44,000. The provision of law under which a portion of the receipts is turned over to the states dates from 1906, and the total payments reach with this year's allotment, nearly \$4,500,000. This ten per cent provision for government-built public roads has been in force only since 1912, and has now made available for this purpose an aggregate of \$26,000.

AIRSHIP RAIDS INDEED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BERLIN, Sept. 10.—It was officially announced tonight that a naval airship on Thursday night threw a number of bombs with good success on the Russian naval base and railway works on a Baltic port.

Physician Watches Ebb And Flow Of Own Life

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 10.—With the days, almost hours, of life remaining to him calculated with scientific accuracy, Dr. W. W. Kenney slept soundly last night at a hospital where he is awaiting death. Today he was resting easily, calmly studying the symptoms which to his trained mind showed the ebb and flow of his slight chance for life.

Eminent physicians carefully compared their observations with those of the physician-patient and gravely discussed with him the scientific questions connected with his case. Kenney early yesterday took a hypodermic injection of what he thought was a sleeping potion. Instead he used a slow and deadly poison which ordinarily kills a victim in a few days through action on the kidneys.